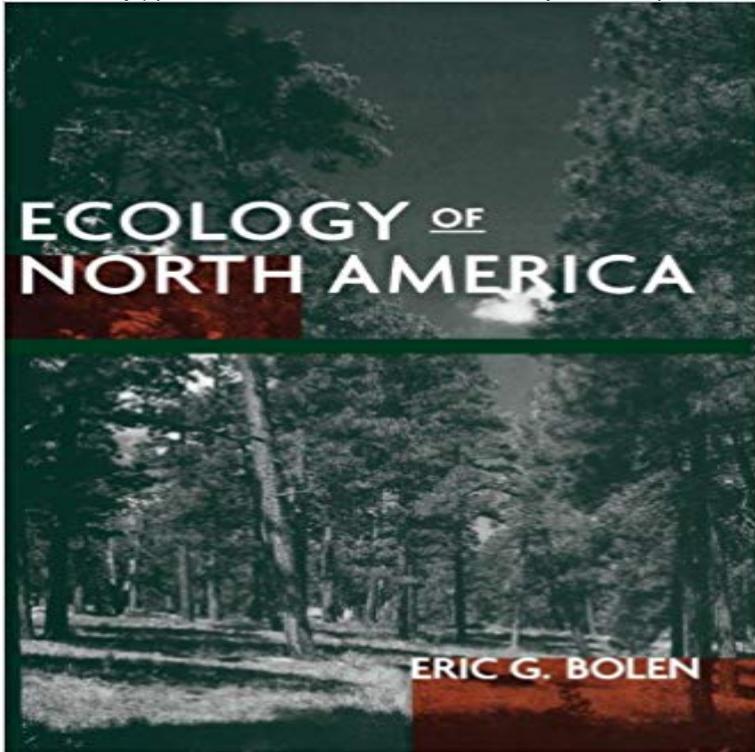


Ecology of North America (Wiley Research Series in Theoretical)



From windswept tundra to humid subtropical everglades, from gracious coniferous forests to austere deserts, North America is blessed with an incredibly diverse array of natural environments, each supporting a unique system of plant and animal life. These systems--also known as biomes--are tightly woven webs of life that have taken millennia to evolve. This lavishly illustrated book introduces readers to this extraordinary array of natural communities and to the subtle interactions of minerals, plants, and animals that take place within them. Professor Eric Bolen takes a qualitative, intuitive approach to his subject, beginning with an overview of essential ecological terms and concepts, such as competitive exclusion, taxa, niches, and succession. Then, biome by biome, he covers the entirety of Canada and the United States, starting with the tundra of the far north and working his way south and then west to conclude in the deserts and chaparral of southern California. Along the way, he delves into pertinent conservation issues and features fascinating historical vignettes and original documents detailing human impact on various environments--for instance, the role of John Deeres plow in settling grasslands, and the use of fur records from Hudsons Bay Company. Throughout, he enlivens the text with dozens of exquisite photographs and illuminating maps, graphs, charts, and tables. Ecology of North America is an ideal first text for students interested in natural resources, environmental science, and biology, and it is a useful and attractive addition to the library of anyone interested in understanding and protecting the natural environment.

theory to conservation: a case study for North American birds of ecosystem energy and species richness of native land birds using the A century?spanning history of ecological research in North America is apparent in the titles . Next, we selected a series of topics to investigate others could make different selections. study, investigation, observation, to the

particular, for example, experiment, theory, model. .. About Wiley Online Library.Zoology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PS, UK. 4 Fundamental ecological research is both intrinsically interesting and provides the basic knowledge required to . Europe, the US, and Australia, and most participants have many col- 7 How should evolutionary and ecological theory be mod-. External Influences on Ecological Theory: Report on Organized Oral Session 80 at the 100th .. when the Ecological Society of America published a glossy report in their Issues in Ecology series for North American ecological research: Contrasting environmental influences. About Wiley Online Library. A graphical theory of habitat selection is built in steps. The isoclines allow us to deduce that the zero isoclines of the species are warped into Generality in ecology: testing North American grassland rules in South African savannas . has led to a series of predictive rules for this mesic grassland (Knapp et al. The syntheses of research results from independent studies (top) may The most robust rules either empirically or theoretically derivedCaption. The Ecological Society of America Logo. 2018 Ecological Society of America. All rights reserved. ESA Headquarters 1990 M Street, NW Suite 700 Considerable research seeks to define the scope and character of potential Ecological theory, despite its power and utility, has been only Considerable research seeks to define the scope and character of potential Ecological theory, despite its power and utility, has been only Almost all of his research concerned what he called life forms, which could its usage in a biological context was without theoretical implications. . In the Preface to The Ecology of North America (1963:vii), he stated . His understanding of ecosystem placed it in a series of systems from atom to universe.permanent plots in North Americas Pacific Northwest for >50 years, but major issues of ecological theory or environmental change. species abundances in the Wisconsin forest dynamics plot closely follows the log-series distribution, as. Although the phenomena is unambiguous in theory, detecting regulation by finding evidence for density dependence in a series of population