The Enemies Hypothesis Tritrophic Interactions And Vegetational Diversity In Tropical Agroecosystems

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The Enemies Hypothesis Tritrophic Interactions

The "Enemies" hypothesis predicts a positive correlation between plant species richness and natural enemy abundance, which results in the

regulation of herbivores at lower levels in diverse vegetation than in pure stands.

The Enemies Hypothesis: Tritrophic Interactions and ...

The "Enemies" hypothesis predicts a positive correlation between plant species richness and natural enemy

abundance, which results in the regulation of herbivores at lower levels in diverse vegetation than in pure stands. The specific questions addressed

The Enemies Hypothesis: Tritrophic Interactions and ...

The enemy-free space hypothesis (EFS) considers the interaction between

herbivore diet breadth and natural enemies on herbivore performance. It states that specialist herbivores are better adapted than generalists at using their host plants for protection or defense from predators due to their superior crypsis (chemical or visual) or ability to sequester plant secondary compounds for their own defense [12] .

The Tri-Trophic Interactions Hypothesis: Interactive ...

Here we review existing hypotheses, and propose the tri-trophic interactions (TTI) hypothesis to consolidate and integrate their predictions. The TTI hypothesis predicts that dietary specialist herbivores (as compared to generalists)

should escape predators and be competitively dominant due to faster growth rates, and that such differences should be greater on low quality (as compared to high quality) host plants.

The tri-trophic interactions hypothesis: interactive ...

Tritrophic interactions, as they relate to

plant defense against herbivory, describe the ecological impacts of three trophic levels on each other: the plant, the herbivore, and its natural enemies. They may also be called multitrophic interactions when further trophic levels, such as soil microbes, or hyperparasitoids, are considered. Tritrophic interactions join pollination

and seed dispersal as vital biological functions which plants perform via cooperation with animals. Predators, pathogens,

Tritrophic interactions in plant defense - Wikipedia

Tritrophic interactions between plants, herbivores, and their natural enemies

are an integral part of all terrestrial ecosystems. Herbivore-induced plant volatiles (HIPVs) play a key role in these interactions, as they can attract predators and parasitoids to herbivore-attacked plants. Thirty years after this discovery, the ecological importance of the phenomena is widely recognized.

Tritrophic Interactions Mediated by Herbivore-Induced ...

The “tritrophic interactions” (TTI) hypothesis predicts that generalist herbivores should be more sensitive to variations in host-plant quality than specialist herbivores, and thus that the subsequent effects on natural enemies should be more important when the

generalist host/prey feeds on low-quality plants (Mooney, Pratt, & Singer, 2012).

Cascading effects of N input on tritrophic (plant–aphid ...

Semiochemicals (from the Greek semeon, a signal) are behaviour-modifying chemicals that mediate interactions between conspecific

arthropods, host plants and herbivores, or host plants, herbivores and their natural enemies (tritrophic interactions) (Flint and Doane, 2003). These mechanisms can be used for the benefit of crop plants by manipulating the behaviour of either the pest, its natural enemies, or both, with the help of organism-derived or synthetic

pheromones and allelochemicals.

Tritrophic Interactions - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

Letourneau, D. K. 1987. The enemies hypothesis: tritrophic interactions and vegetational diversity in tropical agroecosystems. Ecology 68: 1616-1622. The author evaluates the

“Enemies” hypothesis by studying the abundance of a parasitoid species in stands of mixed crops and monocultures. Some of the results show

Tritrophic Interactions: Annotated Bibliography

They argue that the population density of forest insects is determined by the

ecological relationships among host plants, the herbivorous insects, and their natural enemies in a so-called tritrophic interaction. The objective of this chapter is to discuss the effects of these disturbances by native forest-defoliators on the forest dynamics.

Tritrophic Interaction - an overview

| ScienceDirect Topics

postulated an antagonistic interaction between HIPV emis-sion and trichome production in directly and indirectly mediating resistance against herbivores. The tomato jas-monic acid (JA) signalling jasmonic acid-insensitive1 (jai1) mutation results in a loss of function in the coronatine-insensitive1 (COI1) gene,

resulting in abnormal trichome

Antagonism between herbivore-induced plant volatiles and ...

Tritrophic interactions mediated by semiochemicals have been intensively studied from the viewpoint of ecological relationships with Nearctic tritrophic organisms. However, there are few

studies involving interactions with different herbivores on the same host plant in Neotropical systems.

Subject: "tritrophic interactions" - PubAg Search Results

We then review the literature in terms of the assumptions of the alternative mechanisms and the predictions of

these models. Through this effort, we identify new directions in the study of tritrophic interactions between enemies, plants, and soil mutualists.

Three-Way Interactions among Mutualistic Mycorrhizal Fungi ...

Tritrophic interactions in tropical versus temperate communities Introduction The

latitudinal gradient in diversity is one of the oldest (e.g., Wallace, 1878) and most obvious trends in ecology, and a wealth of literature is devoted to understanding both the causes and consequences of this gradi ent (Dobzhansky, 1950; also reviewed by Rohde ...

Tritrophic interactions in tropical versus temperate ...

We supported this hypothesis in a study of the geographic variation in the interactions among Eurosta solidaginis and its natural enemies. Eurosta solidaginis is a fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) that induces galls on subspecies of tall goldenrod, Solidago altissima altissima

and S. a. gilvocanescens.

Geographic variation in the evolution and coevolution of a ...

Quercus alba · Slow-growth-high-mortality hypothesis · Tritrophic interactions Introduction Our understanding of the defensive role of polyphenolics in plants remains elusive.

Typically found at sublethal levels, polyphenolics in combination with low nutrients may defend a plant by decreasing oviposition, reducing