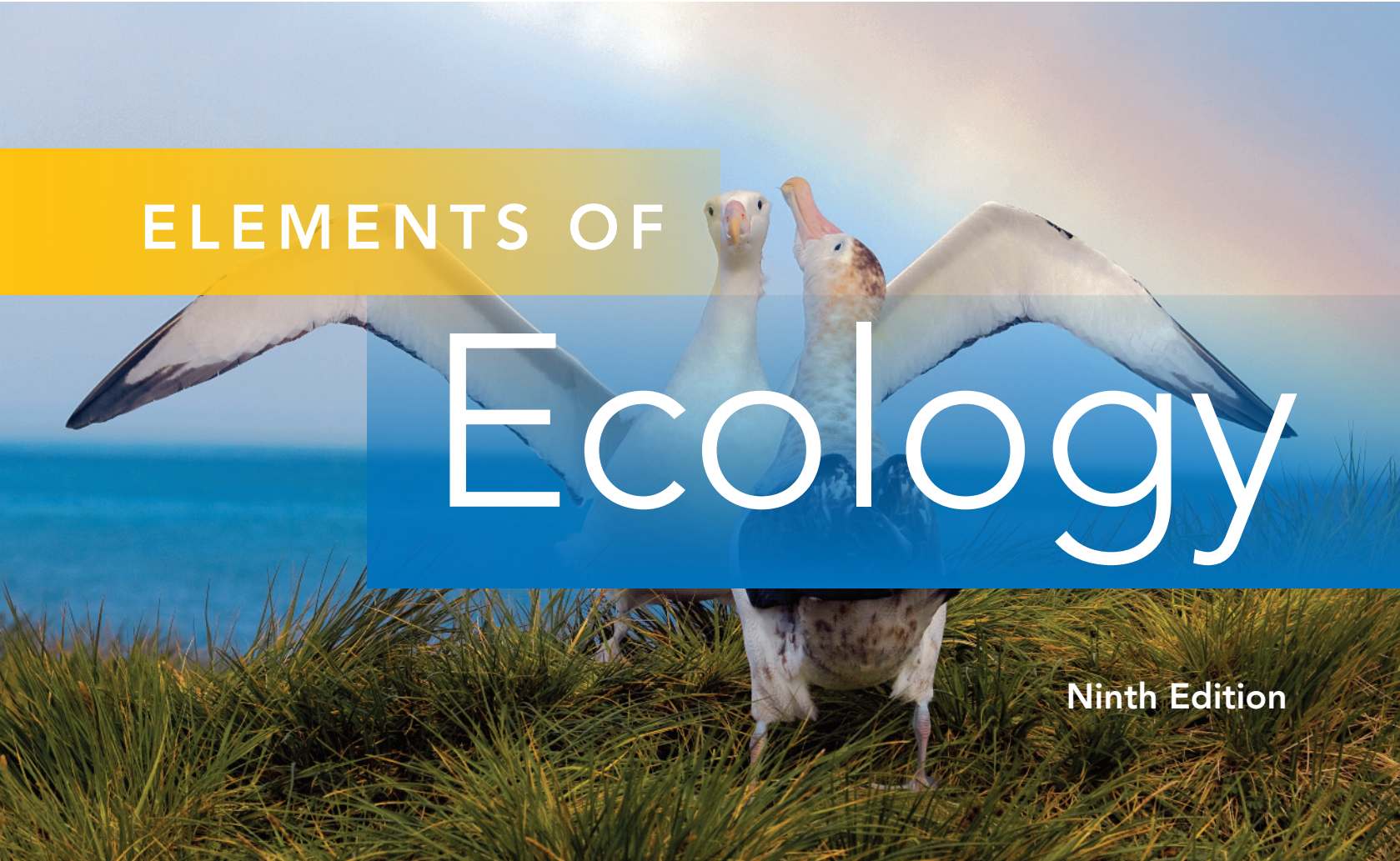




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PREFACE

The first edition of *Elements of Ecology* appeared in 1976 as a short version of *Ecology and Field Biology*. Since that time, *Elements of Ecology* has evolved into a textbook intended for use in a one-semester introduction to ecology course. Although the primary readership will be students majoring in the life sciences, in writing this text we were guided by our belief that ecology should be part of a liberal education. We believe that students who major in such diverse fields as economics, sociology, engineering, political science, law, history, English, languages, and the like should have some basic understanding of ecology for the simple reason that it has an impact on their lives.

New for the Ninth Edition

For those familiar with this text, you will notice a number of changes in this new edition of *Elements of Ecology*. In addition to dramatic improvements to the illustrations and updating many of the examples and topics to reflect the most recent research and results in the field of ecology, we have made a number of changes in the organization and content of the text. An important objective of the text is to use the concept of adaptation through natural selection as a framework for unifying the study of ecology, linking pattern and process across the hierarchical levels of ecological study: individual organisms, populations, communities, and ecosystems. Many of the changes made in previous editions have focused on this objective, and the changes to this edition continue to work toward this goal.

Treatment of Metapopulations

Beginning with the 7th Edition we included a separate chapter covering the topic of metapopulations (Chapter 12, 8th edition) for the first time. It was our opinion that the study of metapopulations had become a central focus in both landscape and conservation ecology and that it merited a more detailed treatment within the framework of introductory ecology. Although this chapter has consistently received high praise from reviewers, comments have suggested to us that the chapter functions more as a reference for the instructors rather than a chapter that is directly assigned in course readings. The reason for this is that most courses do not have the time to cover metapopulations as a separate subject, but rather incorporate an introduction to metapopulations in the broader context of the discussion of population structure. To address these concerns, in the 9th edition we have deleted the separate chapter on metapopulations and moved the discussion to Chapter 19: Landscape Dynamics.

Expanded Coverage of Landscape Ecology

The incorporation of metapopulation dynamics into Chapter 19 was a part of a larger, overall revision of Landscape Dynamics in the 9th edition. Chapter 19 has been reorganized and now includes a much broader coverage of topics and presentation of current research.

Reorganization of Materials Relating to Human Ecology

In the past three editions, the ecology of human-environment interactions has been presented in Part Eight—Human Ecology. This section of the text has been comprised of three chapters that address three of the leading environmental issues: environmental sustainability and natural resources; declining biodiversity; and climate change. The objective of these chapters was to illustrate how the science of ecology forms the foundation for understanding these important environmental issues. Based on current reviewer comments it appears that although instructors feel that the materials presented in Part Eight are important, most are not able to allocate the time to address these issues as separate topics within the constraints of a single-semester course. The question then becomes one of how to best introduce these topics within the text so that they can be better incorporated into the structure of courses that are currently being taught.

After much thought, in the 9th edition we have addressed issues of human ecology throughout the text, moving most of the topics and the materials covered in Part Eight to the various chapters where the basic ecological concepts that underlying these topics are first introduced. The topics and materials that we covered in Chapter 28 (*Population Growth, Resource Use and Environmental Sustainability*) and Chapter 29 (*Habitat Loss, Biodiversity, and Conservation*) of the 8th edition are now examined in the new feature, **Ecological Issues and Applications**, at the end of each chapter. This new feature covers a wide range of topics such as ocean acidification, plant response to elevated atmospheric carbon dioxide, the development of aquatic “dead zones” in coastal environments, sustainable resource management, genetic engineering, the consequences of habitat loss, and the conservation of threatened and endangered species.

New Coverage of the Ecology of Climate Change

Although topics addressed in Chapters 28 and 29 of the 8th edition are now covered throughout the text in the **Ecological Issues and Applications** sections, the topic of global climate change (Chapter 30, 8th edition) is addressed in a separate chapter – Chapter 27 (The Ecology of Climate Change) in the 9th edition. Given the growing body of ecological research relating to recent and future projected climate change, we feel that it is necessary to cover this critical topic in an organized fashion within the framework of a separate chapter. This new chapter, however, is quite different from the chapter covering this topic in the 8th edition, which examined an array of topics relating to the greenhouse effect, projections of future climate change, and the potential impacts on ecological systems, agriculture, coastal environments and human health. In the 9th edition we have focused on the ecology of climate change, presenting research that examines the response of ecological

systems (from individuals to ecosystems) to recent climate change over the past century, and how ecologists are trying to understand the implications of future climate change resulting from human activities.

Updated References and Research Case Studies to Reflect Current Ecological Research

It is essential that any science textbook reflect the current advances in research. On the other hand, it is important that they provide an historical context by presenting references to the classic studies that developed the basic concepts that form the foundation of their science. In our text we try to set a balance between these two objectives, presenting both the classic research studies that established the foundational concepts of ecology, and presenting the new advances in the field. In the 9th edition we have undertaken a systematic review of the research and references presented in each chapter to make sure that they reflect the recent literature. Those familiar with the 8th edition will notice significant changes in the research case studies presented in each chapter.

Updated Field Studies

The *Field Studies* features function to introduce students to actual scientists in the field of ecology, allowing the reader to identify with individuals that are conducting the research that is presented in text. The body of research presented also functions to complement the materials/subjects presented in the main body of the chapter. In the 9th edition we have updated references for the researchers who were profiled in the 8th edition. In addition, two new Field Studies features have been added to Chapter 5 (Adaptation and Natural Selection) and Chapter 8 (Properties of Populations). These two new features profile scientists whose research is in the new and growing fields of ecological genetics.

Redesign of Art Program

For the 9th edition, the entire art program was revised to bring a consistent and updated presentation style throughout the text, with the added benefit of using color to highlight and clarify important concepts.

Structure and Content

The structure and content of the text is guided by our basic belief that: (1) the fundamental unit in the study of ecology is the individual organism, and (2) the concept of adaptation through natural selection provides the framework for unifying the study of ecology at higher levels of organization: populations, communities, and ecosystems. A central theme of the text is the concept of trade-offs—that the set of adaptations (characteristics) that enable an organism to survive, grow, and reproduce under one set of environmental conditions inevitably impose constraints on its ability to function (survive, grow, and reproduce) equally well under different environmental conditions. These environmental conditions include both the

physical environment as well as the variety of organisms (both the same and different species) that occupy the same habitat. This basic framework provides a basis for understanding the dynamics of populations at both an evolutionary and demographic scale.

The text begins with an introduction to the science of ecology in Chapter 1 (The Nature of Ecology). The remainder of the text is divided into eight parts. Part One examines the constraints imposed on living organisms by the physical environment, both aquatic and terrestrial. Part Two begins by examining how these constraints imposed by the environment function as agents of change through the process of natural selection, the process through which adaptations evolve. The remainder of Part Two explores specific adaptations of organisms to the physical environment, considering both organisms that derive their energy from the sun (autotrophs) and those that derive their energy from the consumption and break-down of plant and animal tissues (heterotrophs).

Part Three examines the properties of populations, with an emphasis on how characteristics expressed at the level of the individual organisms ultimately determine the collective dynamics of the population. As such, **population dynamics are viewed as a function of life history** characteristics that are a product of evolution by natural selection. Part Four extends our discussion from interactions among individuals of the same species to interactions among populations of different species (interspecific interactions). In these chapters we expand our view of adaptations to the environment from one dominated by the physical environment, to the role of species interactions in the process of natural selection and on the dynamics of populations.

Part Five explores the topic of ecological communities. This discussion draws upon topics covered in Parts Two through Four to examine the factors that influence the distribution and abundance of species across environmental gradients, both spatial and temporal.

Part Six combines the discussions of ecological communities (Part Five) and the physical environment (Part One) to develop the concept of the ecosystem. Here the focus is on the flow of energy and matter through natural systems. Part Seven continues the discussion of communities and ecosystems in the context of biogeography, examining the broad-scale distribution of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, as well as regional and global patterns of biological diversity. The book then finishes by examining the critical environmental issue of climate change, both in the recent past, as well as the potential for future climate change as a result of human activities.

Throughout the text, in the new feature, **Ecological Issues & Applications**, we examine the application of the science of ecology to understand current environmental issues related to human activities, addressing important current environmental issues relating to population growth, sustainable resource use, and the declining biological diversity of the planet. The objective of these discussions is to explore the role of the science of ecology in both understanding and addressing these critical environmental issues.

Throughout the text we explore the science of ecology by drawing upon current research, providing examples that enable

the reader to develop an understanding of species natural history, the ecology of place (specific ecosystems), and the basic process of science.

Associated Materials

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