2006 Tyson Research Center Summer Seminar Series in Ecology & Evolution

Seminars are on *Friday afternoons from* 4-5 pm at the Tyson Research Center headquarters (for directions see: http://biology4.wustl.edu/tyson/maps.html) followed by an informal BBQ and reception. For further information contact James Vonesh (voneshjr@biology2.wustl.edu; phone: 314-935-8434, campus: 935-6196) or Laura Beaton (beaton@biology2.wustl.edu; phone: 935-8446).

MAY 12 (double header) - Nick Griffin, Washington University

♦ Habitat area affects arthropod communities directly and indirectly through top predators

Jennifer Neuwald, Washington University

♦ Fire management in the Missouri Ozarks and the genetic effects on collared lizards

MAY 19 - Bob Ricklefs, University of Missouri in St. Louis

♦ Community relationships of avian malaria parasites

MAY 26 - Steve Juliano, Illinois State University

♦ Mechanisms of coexistence among competing mosquitoes

JUNE 2 - Tom Valone, Saint Louis University

♦ Diversity-stability relationships in an arid ecosystem

JUNE 9 - Kirsten Nicholson, Washington University

♦ The evolution of Neotropical Anolis lizards and other stories...

JUNE 16 - Victoria Anne Borowicz, Illinois State University

♦ Do symbionts alter host-enemy relations? Searching for pattern with herbivores, plants, and their mycorrhizal associates

JUNE 23 - *Kate Howe*, The Nature Conservancy

♦ Midwest Invasive Plant Network: A collaborative approach to reducing the threat of invasive plants at a regional scale

JUNE 30 - *John Havel*, Missouri State University

◆ Biological invasions: the roles of dispersal and invasibility

JULY 7 - Shawn Nordell, Saint Louis University

♦ Predation risk and mate choice in live bearing fish

JULY 14 - Bob Marquis, University of Missouri in St. Louis

♦ Oak-insect herbivore interactions in the context forest management in the Missouri Ozarks

JULY 21 - Mickey Schutzenhofer, Saint Louis University

♦ Impact of enemy release on population growth in Lespedeza

JULY 28 - Brian Allan, Washington University in St. Louis

♦ The effects of forestry practices on human risk of tick-borne diseases in the Missouri Ozarks