Hello everyone. Today I will bring you an article in the field of biology: Agriculture and hot temperatures interactively erode the nest success of habitat generalist birds across the United States.

Let us go on. First is the background. Birds may be particularly sensitive to temperature extremes. As we all known, the research requires data that are difficult to obtain. Project NestWatch, a citizen-science nest-monitoring program organized, offers a rare opportunity to explore how temperature extremes and land use interact to affect avian nesting success.

Next, the work was guided by four questions. The first one is How do the effects of temperature on nesting success vary across land-cover types? Then are some species more vulnerable to the interactive effects of habitat conversion and climate change than others? Next are the effects of temperature and land cover consistent across species’ ranges? Last is looking forward across the 21st century, how will nesting success likely change across space, time?

Then is the research methods for the above issues. For A, we hypothesized that maximum temperature anomalies would reduce success in open. For B, We predicted that species that build exposed nests and species of higher conservation concern would be the most sensitive to climate and land-use interactions. For C, We predicted that maximum temperature anomalies would affect nesting success in agricultural areas within warmer regions. For D, We hypothesized that declines would be pronounced in agricultural settings, grassland, and developed areas, but not in forests.

Last is the findings. By observing the left figure, we can draw the following conclusion: Maximum temperature extremes reduce avian nesting success in agricultural settings but increase it in forests. Then let's focus on the image on the right, We can see that interactive effects of temperature extremes and land use are worse for species of higher conservation concern and for cup-nesting species in agricultural settings. Last is the looking forward. Based on the collected data, we can predict that climate change is expected to decrease nesting success in agricultural settings but increase it in forests.

Finally, this is the references for this article. Thank you for your listening.  
  
Next, I will lead to the next part of the content. For the sake of time, I will only give a brief introduction here, and I hope you will listen carefully to the report to get more detailed information. Now let us give a round of applause to the first presenter 庞亮.

Thank you to the previous classmate for his wonderful sharing. Now, let's invite the next presenter 江国强, whose project is The extracellular matrix dictator regional competence for tumour initation.

The reports of the first two classmates are both related to the human body. Now, let's focus on flycatchers in nature. Let's invite 李沛轩introduce them to us welcome.

Not long after the epidemic, how should we protect ourselves. Let's invite 申文刚introduce some to us welcome.