INTRODUCTION

Seed predators

Effects of interactions on reproductive output

Interactions and context-dependence

The context where the interaction occurs has been shown to be important for determining the intensity of predispersal seed predation (Kolb et al. 2007b, Kolb and Ehrlén 2010, von Euler et al. 2014) as well as of other plant-animal interactions (reviewed in Chamberlain et al. 2014, Maron et al. 2014). Interaction intensities might depend on abiotic conditions (Arvanitis et al., 2007; Kolb & Ehrlén, 2010; von Euler et al*.*, 2014) and on the community context, in terms of natural enemies, competitors or alternative hosts (Strauss & Irwin, 2004; Siepielski & Benkman, 2007; Chamberlain et al*.*, 2014).

Environmental and community contexts (community context = abundance of another member of the community)

Context factors can be interrelated (temperature – vegetation height – ant abundance)

Density-mediated effects arise when plant-animal interactions are altered through changes in population density of community members (Strauss and Irwin 2004)

Plant traits determine interactions (predator preferences)

Phenology – important trait

Effects of traits and context on predation traduce on effects on reproductive output

Direct / indirect effects

NOVELTY!!!

Highlight intro/discu: knowledge about effects of small-scale temperature variation on the outcome of species interactions (Tenna PhD paper III – cite PhD and refs therein)