markdowntest

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Contents

R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com.

When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##      speed           dist
##  Min.   : 4.0   Min.   :  2.00
##  1st Qu.:12.0   1st Qu.: 26.00
##  Median :15.0   Median : 36.00
##  Mean   :15.4   Mean   : 42.98
##  3rd Qu.:19.0   3rd Qu.: 56.00
##  Max.   :25.0   Max.   :120.00
```

Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:
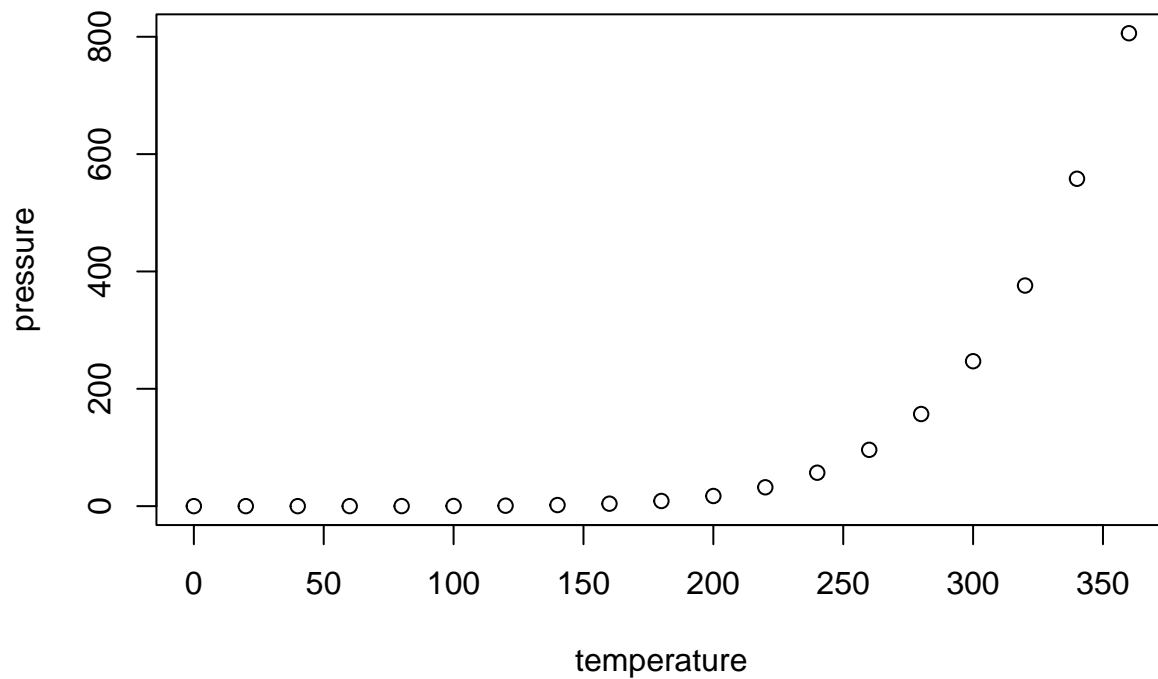
Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

Einleitung

Einleitung

Situation

In Allschwil ist die Hölle los! Vielleicht nützt eine MOdellierung des Genflusses?

Neobiota

schon Arntzen and Thorpe (1999) zeigt: das ist Mist bla (Arntzen and Thorpe 1999)

Invasive eingeführte Arten, die Neobiota, führen in vielen Fällen zur Verdrängung von einheimischen Arten und wird deshalb als Gefährdung der Biodiversität angesehen. Wie schon Clavero and Garcìa-Berthou (2005) zeigte.(Clavero and Garcìa-Berthou 2005)

Generell sind invasive Arten problematisch (Dufresnes et al. 2016)

Andere Aussagen bestätigen das durch das Band (Clavero and Garcìa-Berthou 2005)

Modellierung

asdfae

Material und Methoden

Modell

asdfasdf

Parameter

asdfd

Validierung

asdfoijof

Resultate

Schlussforgerungen

Literatur

südliche populationsgrenzen von zwei molcharten. wassertemperatur inziziiert fortpflanzung. * (i) how do the population dynamics of these two populations vary over their breeding period? * (ii) How do environmental covariates (i.e., ground and water temperature, precipitation and photoperiod) affect the breeding-migration patterns in each species? And * (iii) do individual traits, such as sex, body condition and body size (which can be considered a proxy for fecundity) influence these breeding-migration patterns? (Mettouris, Pitta, and Giokas 2018)

nördliche KM kommen jedes Jahr ins Fortpflanzungsgewässer. Erwachsen mit >2 Jahren (nur wenn schnell gewachsen) sind eher mit 3 oder 4. Überleben zwischen den Jahren zwischen 33-57 Prozent (Arntzen and Teunis 1993)

Untersuchungen in Bonn, 3 natürliche Weiher, 3 neu geschaffene, Weiher eingezäunt mit "drift fences" adulte sind sehr weiher-treu, juvenile wandern <86m (Kupfer and Kneitz 2000)

Arntzen, JW, and SFM Teunis. 1993. "A Six Year Study on the Population Dynamics of the Crested Newt (Triturus Cristatus) Following the Colonization of a Newly Created Pond." *Herpetological Journal* 3 (3): 99–110.

Arntzen, JW, and RS Thorpe. 1999. "Italian Crested Newts (Triturus Carnifex) in the Basin of Geneva: Distribution and Genetic Interactions with Autochthonous Species." *Herpetologica*, 423–33.

Clavero, Miguel, and Emili Garcìa-Berthou. 2005. "Invasive Species Are a Leading Cause of Animal Extinctions." *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* 20 (3): 110.

Dufresnes, Christophe, Jérôme Pellet, Sandra Bettinelli-Riccardi, Jacques Thiébaud, Nicolas Perrin, and Luca Fumagalli. 2016. "Massive Genetic Introgression in Threatened Northern Crested Newts (Triturus Cristatus) by an Invasive Congener (t. Carnifex) in Western Switzerland." *Conservation Genetics* 17 (4): 839–46.

Kupfer, A, and S Kneitz. 2000. "Population Ecology of the Great Crested Newt (Triturus Cristatus) in an Agricultural Landscape Dynamics, Pond Fidelity and Dispersal." *Herpetological Journal* 10 (4): 165–71.

Mettouris, Onoufrios, Eva Pitta, and Sinos Giokas. 2018. "Breeding-Migration Patterns and Reproductive Dynamics of Two Syntopic Newt Species (Amphibia, Salamandridae) at a Temporary Pond in Southern Greece." *Hydrobiologia* 819 (1): 1–15.