Student’s Name:

Instructor’s Name:

Class Name:

Date when Due:

Spanish moss Research

Introduction

Controlled geographic distributions of the species are mainly as a result of limitations like the abiotic requirements, dispersal ability limitation and the biotic interactions. Barve et al., (2015) investigated the scheduling of the fruiting and flowering periods of the Spanish moss in the ambient temperature of between 5-35 C and the relative moisture of between of .50 % and ≤15. Spanish moss has a wide geographic array and herbarium species that were examined to characterize and detect fruiting sand flowering periods for the species found across America. Barve et al., (2015) concluded that fruiting and flowering times of the Spanish moss populaces are optimized for whichever one or more than one factors or might be adjusted to make all the factors suboptimal. Spanish moss populaces were controlled nearly by the least temperature throughout the period.

Barve et al., (633-645) explored the geographical forecast of the physical measurements of the optimal relative humidity, rainfall, and temperature measured under the controlled conditions by usage of the climate dataset with the high temporal resolution for the Spanish moss. They compared the scaling special effects with the correlative function models that were adjusted with Maxent. Barve et al., (633-645) concluded that Spanish moss populations did not experience the ideal physiological settings for all the ecological variables.

Einzmann et al., (2015) explained that the process which governs the diverse plant groups have not been investigated in the life forms than plants. They examined the differences between the microclimatic situations in the deciduous vs. evergreen trees how would have impact epiphytes at the diverse levels from the community structure to the organ physiology. Einzmann et al., (2015) concluded that the tree phenology distresses the epiphytes at different levels. The outcome suggested the cascading effects of the composition of the tree and the linked differences in the phenology of tree on functioning and the diversity of the epiphyte communities in the lowland forests

Works Cited

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