

range species

interspecific models

effects

dispersal

may

abundance

forecasts

interactions

expansion

range fates

invasion

rate

displacement

provide

vectors

temporal

studies

population

well

mutualists

study

rapidly

time

specialized

biotic

example

prey

populations

large

abiotic

either

competitive

case

diffusion

trees

also

general

process-based

one

generalist

Holt

invasive

IAS

research

competition

spatial

thus

Higgins

Skeffam

new

variables

clear

vegetation

reaction

Senecio

across

forecasting

consider

particularly

relative

environments

much

impact

enemies

less

natural

spatiotemporal

shifts

change

However

enhance

cases

environmental

Fig

dynamics

low

local

densities

higher

important

still

still

long-distance

changes

indicate

influence

dynamic

Dept

plants

empirical

instance

release

evidence

distributions

importance

given

growth

plant

effect

communities

invasions

specialist

space

interaction

abundance

Fisher

native

spread

gradents

number

target

even

strongly

given

rarely

predators

communities

Schurr

niche

interaction

stochastic

conditions

evolution

Meier

strong

model

theoretical