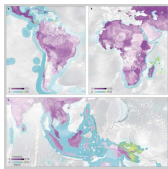




## 1<sup>st</sup> ANNIVERSARY!

*Nature Ecology & Evolution* is celebrating its first anniversary. In our first year we have published over 200 primary research articles, and more than 100 other types of article such as Reviews, Perspectives and Comments. Our content has ranged across the full breadth of ecology and evolution, from palaeontology to phylogenetics, conservation biology to community ecology, and evo-devo to ecophysiology. To celebrate, we've put together some of our editors' and readers' favourites. All articles are free to read for a limited time.



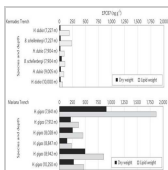
### **Identifying species threat hotspots from global supply chains**

One of the main drivers of human-induced biodiversity loss is exploitation of natural resources for trade. Here, the authors identify global 'hotspots' of threats to wildlife from international trade that directly link production of goods in one country with their consumption in another.



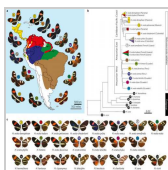
### **Human behaviour as a long-term ecological driver of non-human evolution**

Humans have been modifying environments and habitats both indirectly and directly for millennia. This has resulted in extensive changes to the biology of non-domesticated non-human species, and this pattern is likely to increase in the future.



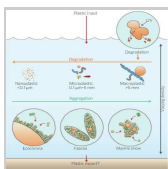
### **Bioaccumulation of persistent organic pollutants in the deepest ocean fauna**

Amphipod fauna from the deepest ocean trenches are revealed to contain significant levels of persistent organic pollutants.



### **Complex modular architecture around a simple toolkit of wing pattern genes**

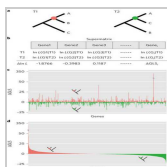
Variation around colour pattern genes is highly modular in *Heliconius* butterflies. This modular architecture explains the diversity of colour patterns and provides a flexible mechanism for rapid morphological diversification.



### **Interactions of microplastic debris throughout the marine ecosystem**

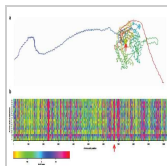
The widespread occurrence of microscopic plastic particles in the ocean is of both ecological and societal concern. Here, the authors review the biological impacts

of interactions with microplastics in the marine environment.



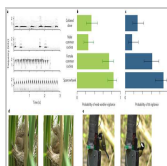
### **Contentious relationships in phylogenomic studies can be driven by a handful of genes**

Thanks to phylogenomics, reconstruction of the tree of life is now possible, yet different datasets and methods can yield contradictory relationships. Here, the authors quantify phylogenetic signals and show that contentious relationships can be supported by a tiny amount of data.



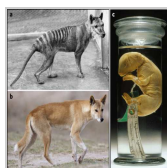
### **Compensatory mutations improve general permissiveness to antibiotic resistance plasmids**

Plasmids facilitate the evolution of antibiotic resistance but little is known about bacteria–plasmid evolution. Here, the authors show that when bacteria adapt to one plasmid, they become generally permissive to plasmid carriage.



### **Female cuckoo calls misdirect host defences towards the wrong enemy**

Female common cuckoos often make a hawk-like call after parasitizing a host's clutch. Here, field experiments show that this call increases the chances of parasitic success by diverting host parents' attention.



### **Genome of the Tasmanian tiger provides insights into the evolution and demography of an extinct marsupial carnivore**

The Tasmanian tiger is an extinct carnivorous marsupial. By sequencing the genome of a preserved specimen the authors show long-term population decline and reveal the genetic basis of the phenotypic convergence between Tasmanian tigers and canids.

  
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