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Management implications for invertebrate assemblages in the Midwest American agricultural landscape

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Propositions

Management implications for invertebrate assemblages in the Midwest American agricultural landscape

1. Mowing regularly and removing clippings creates more invertebrate biodiversity than mowing only two times per growing season (chapter 2).
2. Supplying appropriate vegetation may be insufficient for establishment of prairie invertebrate assemblages in a short time frame (chapter 3).
3. While mid-season fire is beneficial to some invertebrates (chapter 4), others may not recover three growing seasons post fire (chapter 5).
4. Invertebrate biodiversity in agricultural fields and edges depends on the surrounding landscape complexity. This dependency differs in fields and edges (chapter 6).
5. “If you build it, they will come” otherwise known as the Field of Dreams hypothesis may not apply if the species pool is unavailable (Palmer *et al.* 1997, Zobel *et al.* 1998).
6. Novel ecosystems that fulfill ecosystem functions may be the best for which we can hope (Hobbs *et al.* 2009, Lindenmeyer *et al.* 2008).
7. Pollinator populations require assistance from agricultural edges (Grixti *et al.* 2009, Kleijn *et al.* 2016).
8. Conservation on agricultural land in Europe is a model for global agricultural conservation issues (Boitani and Sutherland 2015, Cormont *et al.* 2016).
9. “Unfortunately nature seems unaware of our intellectual need for convenience and unity, and very often takes delight in complication and diversity.” (Santiago Ramon y Cajal, Advice for a young investigator, 1897).
10. “There are no small problems. Problems that appear small are large problems that are not understood.” (Cajal, 1897).
11. “Now that we are living longer, healthier lives than ever before, we have the opportunity and responsibility to fill them with meaning ourselves.” (Rudi Westendorp. Growing older without feeling old: On vitality and ageing, 2014).