Wolves Behavior Ecology And Conservation

Wildlife Ecology, Conservation, and ManagementForest Ecology and ConservationReptile Ecology and ConservationInsect Ecology And ConservationMarine Mammal Ecology and ConservationConservationBiodiversity, Ecology and ConservationHandbook of Citizen Science in Ecology and ConservationConservation BiologyEcology and Ecosystem ConservationEcology and Conservation of FishesConservation of Ecological ProcessesWildlife Ecology, Conservation and ManagementWin-win EcologyConservation Is Our Government NowAquatic Ecosystem: Biodiversity, Ecology and ConservationEcological IntegrityKey Topics in Conservation Biology 2Marine Conservation EcologyTropical Asian Streams John M. Fryxell Adrian Newton C. Kenneth Dodd Jr. Simone Fattorini Ian L. Boyd Monique Borgerhoff Mulder Isaac Hughes Christopher A. Lepczyk Andrew S. Pullin Oswald J. Schmitz Harold M. Tyus Robert E. Ricklefs John M. Fryxell Michael L. Rosenzweig Paige West Mamta Rawat David Pimentel David W. Macdonald John Roff David Dudgeon

Wildlife Ecology, Conservation, and Management Forest Ecology and Conservation Reptile Ecology and Conservation Insect Ecology And Conservation Marine Mammal Ecology and Conservation Conservation Biodiversity, Ecology and Conservation Handbook of Citizen Science in Ecology and Conservation Conservation Biology Ecology and Ecosystem Conservation Ecology and Conservation of Fishes Conservation of Ecological Processes Wildlife Ecology, Conservation and Management Win-win Ecology Conservation Is Our Government Now Aquatic Ecosystem: Biodiversity, Ecology and Conservation Ecological Integrity Key Topics in Conservation Biology 2 Marine Conservation Ecology Tropical Asian Streams *John M. Fryxell Adrian Newton C. Kenneth Dodd Jr. Simone Fattorini Ian L. Boyd Monique Borgerhoff Mulder Isaac Hughes Christopher A. Lepczyk Andrew S. Pullin Oswald J. Schmitz Harold M. Tyus Robert E. Ricklefs John M. Fryxell Michael L. Rosenzweig Paige West Mamta Rawat*

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to understand modern principles of sustainable management and the conservation of wildlife species requires intimate knowledge about demography animal behavior and ecosystem dynamics with emphasis on practical application and quantitative skill development this book weaves together these disparate elements in a single coherent textbook for senior undergraduate and graduate students it reviews analytical techniques explaining the mathematical and statistical principles behind them and shows how these can be used to formulate realistic objectives within an ecological framework this third edition is comprehensive and up to date and includes brand new chapters that disseminate rapidly developing topics in the field habitat use and selection habitat fragmentation movement and corridors population viability analysis the consequences of climate change and evolutionary responses to disturbance a thorough updating of all chapters to present important areas of wildlife research and management with recent developments and examples a new online study aid a wide variety of downloadable computer programs in the freeware packages r and mathcad available through a companion website worked examples enable readers to practice calculations explained in the text and to develop a solid understanding of key statistical procedures and population models commonly used in wildlife ecology and management the first half of the book provides a solid background in key ecological concepts the second half uses these concepts to develop a deeper understanding of the principles underlying wildlife management and conservation global examples of real life management situations provide a broad perspective on the international problems of conservation and detailed case histories demonstrate concepts and quantitative analyses this third edition is also valuable to professional wildlife managers park rangers biological resource managers and those working in ecotourism

forest conservation has become one of the most important environmental issues currently facing humanity as a result of widespread deforestation and forest degradation pressures on remaining natural forests continue to intensify leading to high rates of biodiversity loss understanding how human activities influence ecological processes within forests is essential for

developing effective conservation action this book describes research methods and techniques relevant to understanding forest ecology with a particular focus on those that are relevant to practical conservation and sustainable forest management this information is currently disparate and difficult to locate and as with other books in this series the intention is to provide a comprehensive synthesis for use by graduate students researchers and practising conservationists methods are presented for assessing forest extent and condition structure and composition and forest dynamics at a variety of scales techniques for assessing genetic variation and reproductive ecology and for evaluating the habitat value of forests are also described particular emphasis is given to state of the art techniques such as remote sensing gis computer modelling and molecular markers however traditional methods of forest mensuration and ecological survey are also presented the methods and techniques described are generally applicable to all forest types including both temperate and tropical forest ecosystems

this practical handbook of reptile field ecology and conservation brings together a distinguished international group of reptile researchers to provide a state of the art review of the many new and exciting techniques used to study reptiles the authors describe ecological sampling techniques and how they are implemented to monitor the conservation status and population trends of snakes lizards tuatara turtles and crocodilians throughout the world emphasis is placed on the extent of statistical inference and the biases associated with different techniques and analyses the chapters focus on the application of field research and data analysis for achieving an understanding of reptile life history population dynamics movement patterns thermal ecology conservation status and the relationship between reptiles and their environment the book emphasises the need for thorough planning and demonstrates how a multi dimensional approach incorporates information related to morphology genetics molecular biology epidemiology statistical modelling animal welfare and biosecurity although accentuating field sampling sections on experimental applications in laboratories and zoos thermal ecology genetics landscape ecology disease and biosecurity and management options are included much of this information is scattered in the scientific literature or not readily available and the intention is to provide an affordable comprehensive synthesis for use by graduate students researchers and practising conservationists worldwide

foreword in the last twenty years insect conservation has attracted the attention of an increasing number of researchers as testified by the publication of textbooks e g 1 2 monographs e g 3 4 proceedings of symposia workshops and congresses e g 5 9 and two dedicated journals journal of insect conservation started 1997 and insect conservation and diversity a recently started journal this book is not intended to be a balanced comprehensive and up to date review of the latest developments in the fields of insect ecology and conservation rather it is a selection of papers representing different perspectives in insect conservation the conceptual understanding needed to guide our actions in response to practical conservation problems obviously builds on basic researches in the fields of evolutionary biology genetics systematics ethology biogeography and ecology e g 10 the papers presented here offer a range of relevant and emerging themes that form the ecological basis of modern insect conservation insects are frequently used as model systems in conservation biology however in contrast with the veritable mountain of papers devoted to the conservation of single vertebrate species most of the research on insect conservation is multi species oriented being more focused on the preservation of species assemblages than single species see for examples papers published in the journal of insect conservation the paper by eva maria griebeler henning maas and michael veith presented here exemplifies current topics in landscape ecology and metapopulation biology from an entomological perspective this paper focused on the viability of the red winged grasshopper oedipoda germanica in a dynamic mosaic of vineyards and abandoned lots in germany is an example of a species oriented approach showing the importance of collecting accurate field data and using appropriate simulation models to draw valid conclusions about the future of a population because basic knowledge money and time are limited one of the most debated problems in conservation biology is the use of indicator taxa as surrogates of the biodiversity of other taxa 11 15 this is particularly compelling for highly diverse areas ecosystems or animal groups like insects where it is difficult or even impossible to obtain complete inventories although aquatic insects have long played an important role in conservation biology e g as bioindicators of water quality few studies have examined whether species richness community structure in different groups of stream insects shows similar patterns whether these patterns are governed by similar responses to the environment and whether there is temporal variability in their paper on the among taxon congruence in four major stream

insects groups in finland jani heino and heikki mykr found that predictions of species richness from environmental and spatial variables may be limited and should be used with caution in conservation planning they also found that no single stream insect group can be used as a surrogate of species richness and assemblage dissimilarity in other taxonomic groups and that the relationships between species richness and ecological gradients are variable and usually weak these findings underline the need to also consider taxonomically difficult groups and to promote taxonomic studies and skills as essential prerequisites for effective conservation actions simon grove dick bashford and marie yee present here a long term study with an extraordinary taxonomic effort to identify all saproxylic dead wood dependent beetles associated with large logs in tasmania s wet eucalypt production forests they demonstrate the enormous richness of the saproxylic beetle fauna able to occupy eucalyptus obliqua logs in their early stages of decomposition this paper offers an example of an experimental approach to the conservation implications of declining availability of large logs and shows that obligately saproxylic species were more numerous than facultative species because of temporal and financial limitations most conservation studies resort to a snapshot approach which documents the fauna at a particular point in time which may span a year or more and may or may not also attempt to document temporal changes the study presented here underlines the importance of long term analyses this is especially compelling for saproxylic beetles as there is a succession of species according to the age of decaying logs thanks to the long term approach these authors were able to show that very few species were common and most were rare in this paper rare species are considered those with few individuals sampled in addition to local population density other important dimensions of rarity of a species may be its geographical range and degree of ecological specialization and these forms of rarity are discussed in other chapters species rarity assessment is one of the most important targets in conservation biology the strong link between conservation and rarity lies in the idea that rare species have a greater threat of extinction than common species do 16 18 thus conservation of rare species is driven by the view that the central goal of conservation is to prevent or limit the extinction of species but how well can the distribution and hence the concentration of geographically rare species be predicted by environmental characteristics jorge miguel lobo pierre jay robert and jean pierre lumaret present an analysis of the spatial distribution of dung beetle rarity in

france in the paper published here they considered three measures of geographical rarity number of rare species sum of rarity scores and mean of rarity scores to derive a synthetic rarity value based on this index they found that for scarabaeidae rarity hotspots corresponded to diversity species richness hotspots in this scenario the species of scarabaeidae with comparatively larger distributions and wider environmental adaptations should be more likely to persist in contrast rarity and species richness were uncorrelated for aphodiinae they argued that the distribution of warm adapted rare species of scarabaeidae and aphodiinae that have recently expanded range from southern refuges since the last glacial period would be explained by current climatic factors while the cold adapted aphodiinae rare species that recently suffered a range contraction would be less predictable by contemporary environmental variables thus this study underlines that rarity hotspots cannot be predicted only by current ecological factors but historical factors have to also be taken into account to explain some patterns the importance of historical biogeography in explaining current distribution patterns and in predicting future population dynamics is stressed in a paper on the conservation biogeography of anatolian orthopterans by battal ¢iplak in this paper ¢iplak uses an analogy between interglacial cycles and global warming to predict the future of glacial relicts taxa confined to high altitude since the last ice age global warming is considered the main evolutionary force acting on global biodiversity and this action is similar to the effects of past interglacial warming periods the anatolian peninsula was an important refugial area during pleistocene glaciations but during each warming cycle some cold preferring species remained isolated on the summits of mountain ranges the consequences of global warming for these relict forms may involve niche changes range changes and population species extinction depending on species ecological tolerances evolutionary potential and dispersal abilities some species could change easily their range by shifting their distribution latitudinally northwards or altitudinally upwards in response to increasing temperature but other species will be reduced to fragmented populations and may become extinct in the absence of suitable habitats outside their present distribution range this is especially true for rare species endemic to individual mountains that cannot colonize other areas thus this paper not only shows how the study of past events can be used to predict the future of species dynamics but also underlines the importance of macro and microgeographic constraints in determining range changes

although the size of the geographical range of a species is an obvious measure of rarity other forms of rarity should be considered especially at smaller scales in their paper on true rare and pseudo rare species paulo a v borges karl i ugland francisco o dinis and clara s gaspar used the insect and spider guilds on the island of terceira azores to shed light upon how recent historical land use changes may shape the distribution of individual arthropod species island biogeography provided most of the conceptual foundations of conservation biology and for a long time the theory of island biogeography dominated much of conservation biology 19 although this prominent role is now reduced by the increasing role of other disciplines like metapopulation biology and landscape ecology cf 19 20 island biogeography still provides an important theoretical and empirical framework for conservationists e g 21 23 islands are natural laboratories and island populations will continue to represent a privileged target for conservationists results obtained by borges and coworkers indicate that numerous species may appear unduly rare because they are sampled in marginal sites or at the edge of their distribution the high dispersal abilities and wide ecological preferences of many insect and spider species imply that many species tend to be vagrants in several habitats and consequently are locally habitat pseudo rare species by contrast truly regionally rare species are those that are habitat specialists and many of them are threatened endemic species or recently introduced exotic species these findings provide clear evidence that adequate spatial data on abundance and habitat requirements of single species are needed to properly assess their rarity status at a regional scale basic ecological information is an essential starting point for any conservation study and subsequent action however in most cases there is a serious lack of basic knowledge about biological processes for taxa which are of conservation concern in their paper on thermoregulation in dung beetles jos® r verd and jorge m lobo explore the relevance of heat production and dissipation temperature control mechanisms on the ecology and biogeography of these insects dung beetles include some of the most investigated species from the point of view of thermoregulation process verd and lobo offer a review of the relationships between flight and thermoregulation also providing new data on the variation in thermoregulation among species populations and individuals they show that both heat production and heat dissipation could be the consequence of evolutionarily contingent adaptations related to the environmental conditions of the regions where the

different lineages evolved thermal preferences are a neglected species trait in bioconservation since preliminary evidence suggests that populations and individuals have a wide physiological plasticity it will be interesting to assess whether those species with a higher range of endothermic responses are also able to inhabit a higher variety of climatic conditions an interesting future line of research could be the comparison of the thermal niches between invaders and non invader dung beetles as well as between those species that seem to respond quickly or slowly to climatic changes conservation research has been mostly focused on some well known insect groups like butterflies and some beetle families but the majority of insect taxa are ignored this is an obvious consequence of the extraordinary variety of insects and the impracticality of all groups being equally investigated tenebrionid beetles are a large family of beetles for which ecological knowledge is still relatively limited especially in coastal sandy areas where they represent one of the most important invertebrate groups by both biomass and diversity thus they are an important but usually neglected taxon in these highly threatened environments i present here an extensive review of the ecology of tenebrionid beetles in mediterranean coastal areas providing some clues about their conservation and their use as bioindicators in environmental assessment studies in collecting papers for this book i made an effort to cover as many major insect taxa as possible however the taxonomic coverage is obviously unbalanced and the lack of papers specifically dealing with the conservation of some taxa like butterflies or ground beetles which are among the most studied from a conservation perspective 24 26 may be surprising however i believe that this is not a serious shortcoming because these groups are extensively referred to in other books devoted to insect conservation e g 1 2 5 7 9 what we have come up with finally i think is not a thorough survey of the field of insect ecology and conservation but rather an invitation to the field issued by some of its worldwide practitioners not all readers will be equally interested in every chapter but i feel that most readers will find something interesting and will be stimulated especially by chapters dealing with subjects outside their own fields of study this volume begun as a response to an invitation by the research signpost i thank shankar g pandalai managing editor of research signpost for encouraging me to edit this volume and for all his assistance during the process i welcome this opportunity to express publicly my obligation to all the contributors for responding so rapidly to my bullying and for sending their

manuscripts so rapidly references 1 samways m j 1994 insect conservation biology chapman and hall london 2 samways m j 2005 insect diversity conservation cambridge university press cambridge 3 van swaay c a m and warren m s 1999 red data book of european butterflies rhopalocera nature and environment no 99 council of european publishing strasbourg 4 van swaay c a m and warren m s 2003 prime butterfly areas in europe priority sites for conservation national reference centre for agriculture nature and fisheries ministry of agriculture nature and fisheries the netherlands 5 gaston k j new t r and samways m j eds 1993 perspectives on insect conservation mainly from presentations given on the theme of insect conservation at the international congress of entomology in beijing intercept press london 6 collins n m and thomas j a 1991 eds the conservation of insects and their habitats 15th symposium of the royal entomological society of london academic press san diego 7 harrington r and stork n e eds 1995 insects in a changing environment 17th symposium of the royal entomological society of london academic press san diego 8 procter d and harding p t eds 2005 jncc report no 367 proceedings of incardiff 2003 red lists for invertebrates their application at different spatial scales practical issues pragmatic approaches 14th european invertebrate survey colloquium and meeting 7th meeting of the bern group of invertebrate experts 1st meeting of the iucn european invertebrates specialist group jncc peterborough peterborough 9 stewart a a new t r and lewis o t eds 2007 insect conservation biology 23rd symposium of the royal entomological society oxford university press oxford 10 primak r b 1998 essentials of conservation biology second edition sinauer associates sunderland 11 vessby k sodersrom b glimskar a and svensson b 2002 conserv biol 16 430 12 moore j l balmford a brooks t burgess n d hansen l a rahbek c and williams p h 2003 conserv biol 17 207 13 anand m laurence s and rayfield b 2005 conserv biol 19 955 14 maes d bauwens d de bruyn l anselin a vermeersch g van landuyt w de knijf g and gilbert m 2005 biodiv conserv 14 1345 15 fleishman e thomson j r mac nally r murphy d d and fay j p 2005 conserv biol 19 1125 16 gaston k j 1994 rarity chapman and hall london 17 thomas c d cameron a green r e bakkenes m beaumont l j collingham y c erasmus b f n ferreira de siqueira m grainger a hannah l hughes l huntley b van jaarsveld a s midgley g f miles l ortega huerta m a peterson a t phillips o l and williams s e 2004 nature 427 145 18 gaston k j and spicer j i 2001 global ecol biogeogr 10 179 19 hanski i and gilpin m e eds 1997 metapopulation biology ecology genetics and evolution

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much of our knowledge about marine mammals is derived from a long term and dedicated research effort that is evolving rapidly due to the introduction and invention of new methods this book reflects the inventiveness of marine researchers as they try to find ways around the problems presented to them by these unusual and challenging animals

nearly 90 percent of the earth s land surface is directly affected by human infrastructure and activities yet less than 5 percent is legally protected for biodiversity conservation and even most large protected areas have people living inside their boundaries in all but a small fraction of the earth s land area then conservation and people must coexist conservation is a resource for all those who aim to reconcile biodiversity with human livelihoods it traces the historical roots of modern conservation thought and practice and explores current perspectives from evolutionary and community ecology conservation biology anthropology political ecology economics and policy the authors examine a suite of conservation strategies and perspectives from around the world highlighting the most innovative and promising avenues for future efforts exploring highlighting and bridging gaps between the social and natural sciences as applied in the practice of conservation this book provides a broad practically oriented view it is essential reading for anyone involved in the conservation process from academic conservation biology to the management of protected areas rural livelihood development to poverty alleviation and from community based natural resource management to national and global policymaking

biodiversity studies the variety of life on earth it is vital for the survival of humans the interaction of the organisms among

themselves and with their environment is referred to as ecology their conservation is of utmost importance as it is impossible to sustain life without ecology or biodiversity this book studies analyses and upholds the pillars of biodiversity ecology and conservation and its utmost significance in modern times it includes some of the vital pieces of work being conducted across the world on various topics related to these areas of study in this book using case studies and examples constant effort has been made to make the understanding of concepts of conservation as easy and informative as possible for the readers

handbook of citizen science in ecology and conservation is the first practical and comprehensive manual for creating implementing or improving natural science research and monitoring projects that involve collaboration between scientists and the general public as citizen science projects become increasingly common project leaders are seeking information on concrete best practices for planning and implementing projects practices that allow them to guide and gauge success while also ensuring the collection of high quality data and rewarding experiences for volunteers in this handbook citizen science practitioners from around the world and with decades of experience provide step by step instructions insights and advice and they explore real world applications through case studies from a variety of citizen science projects this is the definitive reference guide for anyone interested in starting or improving a citizen science project with ecological or conservation applications from professors and graduate students to agency staff and nongovernmental organizations

this beautifully illustrated textbook introduces students to conservation biology by taking the reader on a tour of the many and varied ecosystems of our planet providing a setting in which to explore the factors that have led to the alarming loss of biodiversity in particular the fundamental problems of habitat loss and fragmentation habitat disturbance and the non sustainable exploitation of species in both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems are explored the methods that have been developed to address these problems from the most traditional forms of conservation to new approaches at genetic to landscape scales are then discussed showing how science can be put into practice

meeting today s environmental challenges requires a new way of thinking about the intricate dependencies between humans and nature ecology and ecosystem conservation provides students and other readers with a basic understanding of the fundamental principles of ecological science and their applications offering an essential overview of the way ecology can be used to devise strategies to conserve the health and functioning of ecosystems the book begins by exploring the need for ecological science in understanding current environmental issues and briefly discussing what ecology is and isn t subsequent chapters address critical issues in conservation and show how ecological science can be applied to them the book explores questions such as what is the role of ecological science in decision making what factors govern the assembly of ecosystems and determine their response to various stressors how does earth s climate system function and determine the distribution of life on earth what factors control the size of populations how does fragmentation of the landscape affect the persistence of species on the landscape how does biological diversity influence ecosystem processes the book closes with a final chapter that addresses the need not only to understand ecological science but to put that science into an ecosystem conservation ethics perspective

written as a stand alone textbook for students and a useful reference for professionals in government and private agencies academic institutions and consultants ecology and conservation of fishes provides broad comprehensive and systematic coverage of all aquatic systems from the mountains to the oceans the book begins with overview discussions on the ecology evolution and diversity of fishes it moves on to address freshwater estuarine and marine ecosystems and identifies factors that affect the distribution and abundance of fishes it then examines the adaptations of fishes as a response to constraints posed in ecosystems the book concludes with four chapters on applied ecology to discuss the critical issues of management conservation biodiversity crises and climate change major marine fisheries have collapsed and there are worldwide declines in freshwater fish populations fishery scientists and managers must become more effective at understanding and dealing with resource issues if not fish species communities and entire ecosystems will continue to decline as habitats change and species are lost ecology and conservation of fishes has taken a historical and functional approach to explain how we got where we are providing old and

new with a better foundation as ecologists and conservationists and most importantly it awakens senses of purpose and need past management practices are reviewed present programs considered and the need for incorporating principles of applied ecology in future practices is emphasized

in thoughtful and elegant prose peppered with humor and bits of philosophy rosenzweig presents a hopeful fresh vision the book is a wonderful source of motivation and inspiration entertaining and thought provoking for lay and professional audiences alike even the most skeptical readers will likely be convinced of the need to rethink conservation strategy science

ethnography and critique of conservationist efforts in papua new guinea focusing on the misunderstandings mistranslations and complexities that arise in the discourse between conservation biologists and local people

this book brings together the latest information on the rapid advances and developments in the field of aquatic ecology india is very rich in terms of biological diversity due to its wide range of habitats and climatic conditions it is home to as much as 7 per cent of the world s animal species although it only accounts for about 2 per cent of the total landmass the present work on biodiversity ecology and conservation of aquatic resources represents original research in the field of aquatic biodiversity wetland ecology and its applications with reference to the country s aquatic resources there are 19 chapters each contributed by an expert in his her particular field and offering novel approaches to various topics in the area of aquatic ecosystems

global integrity project has brought together leading scientists and thinkers from around the world to examine the combined problems of threatened and unequal human well being degradation of the ecosphere and unsustainable economies based on the proposition that healthy functioning ecosystems are a necessary prerequisite for both economic security and social justice the project is built around the concept of ecological integrity and its practical implications for policy and management ecological integrity presents a synthesis and findings of the project contributors including robert goodland james karr orie loucks jack manno william rees mark sagoff robert ulanowicz philippe crabbe laura westra david pimentel reed noss and others examine the

key elements of ecological integrity and consider what happens when integrity is lost or compromised the book examines historical and philosophical foundations of the concept of ecological integrity explores how integrity can be measured examines the relationships among ecological integrity human health and food production looks at economic and ethical issues that need to be considered in protecting ecological integrity offers concrete recommendations for reversing ecological degradation while promoting social and economic justice and welfare contributors argue that there is an urgent need for rapid and fundamental change in the ecologically destructive patterns of collective human behavior if society is to survive and thrive in coming decades ecological integrity is a groundbreaking book that integrates environmental science economics law and ethics in problem analysis synthesis and solution and is a vital contribution for anyone concerned with interactions between human and planetary health

following the much acclaimed success of the first volume of key topics in conservation biology this entirely new second volume addresses an innovative array of key topics in contemporary conservation biology written by an internationally renowned team of authors key topics in conservation biology 2 adds to the still topical foundations laid in the first volume published in 2007 by exploring a further 25 cutting edge issues in modern biodiversity conservation including controversial subjects such as setting conservation priorities balancing the focus on species and ecosystems and financial mechanisms to value biodiversity and pay for its conservation other chapters setting the framework for conservation address the sociology and philosophy of peoples relation with nature and its impact on health and such challenging practical issues as wildlife trade and conflict between people and carnivores as a new development this second volume of key topics includes chapters on major ecosystems such as forests islands and both fresh and marine waters along with case studies of the conservation of major taxa plants butterflies birds and mammals a further selection of topics consider how to safeguard the future through monitoring reserve planning corridors and connectivity together with approaches to reintroduction and re wilding along with managing wildlife disease a final chapter by the editors synthesises thinking on the relationship between biodiversity conservation and human development each topic is explored by a team of top international experts assembled to bring their own cross cutting knowledge to a penetrating synthesis

of the issues from both theoretical and practical perspectives the interdisciplinary nature of biodiversity conservation is reflected throughout the book each essay examines the fundamental principles of the topic the methodologies involved and crucially the human dimension in this way key topics in conservation biology 2 like its sister volume key topics in conservation biology embraces issues from cutting edge ecological science to policy environmental economics governance ethics and the practical issues of implementation key topics in conservation biology 2 will like its sister volume be a valuable resource in universities and colleges government departments and conservation agencies it is aimed particularly at senior undergraduate and graduate students in conservation biology and wildlife management and wider ecological and environmental subjects and those taking masters degrees in any field relevant to conservation and the environment conservation practitioners policy makers and the wider general public eager to understand more about important environmental issues will also find this book invaluable

this major textbook provides a broad coverage of the ecological foundations of marine conservation including the rationale importance and practicalities of various approaches to marine conservation and management the scope of the book encompasses an understanding of the elements of marine biodiversity from global to local levels threats to marine biodiversity and the structure and function of marine environments as related to conservation issues the authors describe the potential approaches initiatives and various options for conservation from the genetic to the species community and ecosystem levels in marine environments they explore methods for identifying the units of conservation and the development of defensible frameworks for marine conservation they describe planning of ecologically integrated conservation strategies including decision making on size boundaries numbers and connectivity of protected area networks the book also addresses relationships between fisheries and biodiversity novel methods for conservation planning in the coastal zone and the evaluation of conservation initiatives

this book deals with the ecology of rivers and streams in the oriental region and describes the composition of their unique fauna especially the diverse array of animals which live on and among the bottom sediments dichotomous keys are provided as an aid

to the identification of these animals and the book is illustrated by over 100 pages of line drawings and maps special emphasis is given to the impact of human activities on streams and rivers and the book concludes with a discussion of conservation and management options for these endangered habitats

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