

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990000373000403321
Autore	Orefice, Marcello
Titolo	Elementi di economia ed organizzazione aziendale / Marcello Orefice
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Napoli : Delfino, stampa 1974
Descrizione fisica	VII, 273 p. ; 22 cm
Locazione	SE S DINCH DINTR
Collocazione	G/3.30 ORE 04 175-20 C5/4
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910139004003321
Autore	New T. R
Titolo	Lepidoptera and conservation / / T.R. New
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, West Sussex : , : John Wiley & Sons, Inc., , 2014
ISBN	1-118-40925-6 1-118-40922-1 1-118-40923-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (281 p.)
Disciplina	595.78
Soggetti	Lepidoptera - Conservation Lepidoptera - Habitat Butterflies - Conservation Wildlife conservation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title page; Copyright page; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgements; 1: Lepidoptera and Invertebrate Conservation; Introduction; Biological background; Sources of information; References; 2: The Diversity of Lepidoptera; Introduction; Distinguishing taxa; Drivers of diversity; References; 3: Causes for Concern; Introduction; Historical background; Extinctions and declines; References; 4: Support for Flagship Taxa; Introduction; Community endeavour; Flagships; References; 5: Studying and Sampling Lepidoptera for Conservation; Introduction; Sampling methods; Interpretation for conservation Priorities amongst speciesPriority for conservation; Species to areas; Critical faunas; Related approaches; References; 6: Population Structures and Dynamics; Introduction; Distinguishing populations; Metapopulation biology; Vulnerability; References; 7: Understanding Habitats; Introduction; The meaning of 'habitat'; Habitat loss; References; 8: Communities and Assemblages; Introduction; Expanding the context; 'Vulnerable groups'; Habitats and landscapes; Assessing changes; Forests; Agriculture; Urbanisation; References; 9: Single Species Studies: Benefits and Limitations; Introduction

Some case historiesThe Large blue butterfly, *Maculinea arion*, in England; The Large copper butterfly, *Lycaena dispar*, in England; The Brenton blue butterfly, *Orachrysops niobe*, in South Africa; The Richmond birdwing butterfly, *Ornithoptera richmondia*, in Australia; The Golden sun-moth, *Synemon plana*, in south-eastern Australia; The New Forest burnet moth, *Zygaena viciae*, in Scotland; The Essex emerald moth, *Thetidia smaragdaria maritima*, in England; The Fabulous green sphinx of Kaua'i, *Tinostoma smaragditis*, in Hawai'i; Blackburn's sphinx moth, *Manduca blackburni*, in Hawai'i  
Variety of contextsReferences; 10: Ex Situ Conservation; Introduction: Contexts and needs; Lepidoptera in captivity; Inbreeding; Pathogens; Translocations and quality control; Assisted colonisation; References; 11: Lepidoptera and Protective Legislation; Introduction; Prohibition of collecting; References; 12: Defining and Alleviating Threats: Recovery Planning; Introduction: The variety of threats to Lepidoptera; Alien species; Diseases; Climate change; Exploitation for human need; Light pollution; Pesticides; Habitat manipulation and management; Grazing; Mowing; Coppicing; Burning  
References13: Assessing Conservation Progress, Outcomes and Prospects; Introduction; Monitoring conservation progress; Indicators; Future priorities and needs; References; Index

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#### Sommario/riassunto

The third in a trilogy of global overviews of conservation of diverse and ecologically important insect groups. The first two were Beetles in Conservation (2010) and Hymenoptera and Conservation (2012). Each has different priorities and emphases that collectively summarise much of the progress and purpose of invertebrate conservation. Much of the foundation of insect conservation has been built on concerns for Lepidoptera, particularly butterflies as the most popular and best studied of all insect groups. The long-accepted worth of butterflies for conservation has led

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