1. Record Nr. UNINA9910824729003321

Autore	Botkin Daniel B
Titolo	The moon in the nautilus shell : discordant harmonies reconsidered, from climate change to species extinction, how life persists in an ever-changing world / / Daniel B. Botkin
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Oxford University Press, , 2012 ©2012
ISBN	0-19-026791-7 0-19-997687-2
Edizione	[[New ed.].]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (449 p.)
Disciplina	333.72
Soggetti	Nature conservation Environmental protection Environmental policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 361-405) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Acknowledgments; Introduction; PART ONE: The Current Dilemma; 1. A View from a Marsh: Myths and Facts About Nature; 2. Why the Elephants Died: Breakdown in the Management of Living Resources; 3. Moose in the Wilderness: The Instability of Populations; 4. Oaks in New Jersey: Machine-Age Forests; PART TWO: Background to Crisis; 5. Mountain Lions and Mule Deer: Nature as Divine Order; 6. Earth as a Fellow Creature: Organic Views of Nature; 7. In Mill Hollow: Nature as the Great Machine; PART THREE: Evolving Images; 8. The Forest in the Computer: New Metaphors for Nature 9. Within the Moose's Stomach: Nature as the BiospherePART FOUR: Resolutions for Our Time; 10. Fire in the Forest: Managing Living Resources; 11. Salmon in Wild Rivers and Grizzlies in Yellowstone: Managing Wildlife and Conserving Endangered Species; 12. The Winds of Mauna Loa: Climate in a Changing World; 13. Life on a Climate-Changing Planet; 14. The Moon in the Nautilus Shell: Nature in the Twenty-First Century; Postscript: A Guide to Action; Notes; Index; A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; J; K; L; M; N; O; P; Q; R; S; T; U; V; W; X; Y; Z
Sommario/riassunto	Daniel Botkin's Discordant Harmonies (1990) was considered by many

	to be the classic text of the environmental movement. The book was the first to challenge the then dominant view that nature remained constant over time unless disturbed by human influence. Nature was believed to achieve a form and structure that would persist forever; if disturbed, it would recover, returning to that state of perfect balance. Discordant Harmonies argued that natural ecological systems are constantly fluctuating and our plans, policies, and laws governing the environment must change to reflect this new understa

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910299412503321

Titolo	Anticoagulant Rodenticides and Wildlife / / edited by Nico W. van den Brink, John E. Elliott, Richard F. Shore, Barnett A. Rattner
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2018
ISBN	3-319-64377-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XVI, 398 p. 48 illus., 28 illus. in color.)
Collana	Emerging Topics in Ecotoxicology, Principles, Approaches and Perspectives, , 1868-1344 ; ; 5
Disciplina	614.438
Soggetti	Environmental toxicology Ecotoxicology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Foreword -- 1. Anticoagulant Rodenticides and Wildlife: Introduction -- 2. Use of anticoagulant rodenticides in different applications around the world -- 3. Anticoagulant rodenticide toxicity to non-target wildlife under controlled exposure conditions -- 4. Pharmacokinetics of anticoagulant rodenticides in target and non-target organisms -- 5. Ante-mortem and post-mortem signs of anticoagulant rodenticide toxicosis in birds of prey -- 6. Primary exposure and effects in non-target animals -- 7. Secondary exposure to anticoagulant rodenticides and effects on predators -- 8. Spatial dimensions of the risks of rodenticide use to non-target small mammals and applications in spatially explicit risk modeling -- 9. Ecological factors driving uptake

of anticoagulant rodenticides in predators -- 10. Development of resistance to anticoagulant rodenticides in rodents -- 11. An international perspective on the regulation of rodenticides -- 12. Anticoagulants and risk mitigation -- 13. Perspectives on existing and potential new alternatives to anticoagulant rodenticides and the implications for integrated pest management -- 14. Anticoagulant rodenticides and wildlife: concluding remarks.

Sommario/riassunto

Commensal rodents consume and spoil crops and food supplies, cause property damage and can be vectors for disease. Rats have also invaded islands and can pose a serious threat to native wildlife, particularly seabirds. Estimates of rodent damage range into the billions of dollars in developed countries. In southern Asia, rodents are estimated to consume or destroy annually sufficient rice to feed 50 million people. The predominant control method for pest rodents in most countries is anticoagulant rodenticides, which are antagonists of vitamin K metabolism that prevent blood-clotting and cause fatal haemorrhage. This mode of toxicity is common to all vertebrates because of their shared blood clotting mechanism, so anticoagulants pose a potential risk to a wide range of non-target species. This is well recognised and anticoagulants fail regulatory environmental risk assessments in many jurisdictions. Nonetheless, the compounds continue to be heavily used because of the societal need for rodent control and the limited availability of safer alternatives. As a result, exposure of non-target species is commonplace throughout the world and reflects the extensive use, persistence and bioaccumulation potential of many of these compounds. The consequences of such exposure, in terms of effects on wildlife populations, remain uncertain and the subject of much research, debate and controversy. Accordingly, there is a significant and ongoing need for integrated assessment of the threats to wildlife from anticoagulant rodenticides, combined with development of governance, mitigation measures and development of alternatives. This book provides a state-of-the-art overview of the scientific advancements in the assessment of exposure, effects and risks that currently used rodenticides may pose to non-target organisms in the environment. This is discussed in relation to their efficacy, and the societal needs for rodent control, and risk mitigation and development of alternatives.