

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910454799803321
Autore	Treweek Jo
Titolo	Ecological impact assessment [[electronic resource] /] / Jo Treweek
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford ; ; Malden, MA, : Blackwell Science, 1999
ISBN	9786612186363 1-282-18636-1 1-4443-1329-0 0-632-06128-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (367 p.)
Disciplina	333.95/14 577.2
Soggetti	Ecological assessment (Biology) Applied ecology Electronic books.
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 (p. 311-333) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Ecological impact assessment; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgements; 1: Introduction; 1.1 The EclA process; 1.1.1 Scoping; 1.1.2 Focusing; 1.1.3 Impact prediction; 1.1.4 Evaluation; 1.1.5 Mitigation; 1.1.6 Monitoring; 1.1.7 Geographical information systems; 1.1.8 Survey design and analysis; 1.2 Recommended reading; 2: Legislative contexts for ecological impact assessment; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Environmental impact assessment; 2.2.1 The EIA process; 2.2.2 Project-EIA; 2.2.3 Strategic environmental assessment; 2.3 Differences in formal EIA procedures: implications for EclA 2.3.1 Responsibility for undertaking EIA 2.3.2 Eligibility for EIA (indicative thresholds); 2.3.3 Consideration of alternatives; 2.3.4 Public consultation and participation; 2.3.5 Reviewing the EIA process; 2.3.6 Monitoring; 2.3.7 Guidance; 2.4 Legislation for international and trans-boundary effects; 2.4.1 The Convention on Biological Diversity; 2.5 Regulation of industrial activity; 2.5.1 Control of industrial hazards; 2.5.2 Integrated pollution control; 2.6 EclA's role in sustainable development; 2.7 Recommended reading; 3: Scoping; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Deriving EclA study limits

3.3 Characteristics of the proposal3.4 Characteristics of the receiving environment; 3.4.1 Ecosystem classifications; 3.4.2 Species-habitat relationships; 3.4.3 Species distribution data; 3.4.4 Historical distributions or management; 3.4.5 Preliminary studies; 3.5 Impact screening; 3.5.1 Introduction; 3.5.2 Checklists and matrices; 3.5.3 Networks; 3.5.4 Conceptual models; 3.5.5 Geographical information systems; 3.6 Exposure assessment; 3.6.1 Home-range size; 3.6.2 Population density; 3.6.3 Social organization; 3.6.4 Population dynamics; 3.6.5 Seasonal patterns of use or activity  
3.6.6 Mobility3.6.7 Resource dependence and habitat specificity; 3.6.8 Interdependencies (linkages); 3.7 Recommended reading; 4: Focusing procedures; 4.1 Valued ecosystem components; 4.2 Criteria for selecting species as VECs; 4.2.1 Public appeal (charismatic and emblematic species); 4.2.2 Economic importance; 4.2.3 Protected status; 4.2.4 Rarity; 4.2.5 Endangerment or conservation status; 4.2.6 Indicator species; 4.2.7 Guild indicators; 4.2.8 'Umbrella species'; 4.2.9 Ecological role: keystone species; 4.2.10 Availability of consistent survey methods; 4.2.11 Expediency; 4.3 Habitats  
4.4 Special (designated) sites4.5 Ecosystem structure; 4.5.1 Community composition; 4.5.2 Species richness and species diversity; 4.6 Ecosystem functions or processes; 4.6.1 Population processes; 4.6.2 Regulation of population size: density-dependent and density-independent mechanisms; 4.6.3 Species-centred environmental analysis; 4.7 Assessment endpoints; 4.8 Screening VECs; 4.8.1 Selecting measurement endpoints; 4.9 Recommended reading; 5: Identifying and predicting impacts; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Baseline assessment; 5.3 Types of ecological impact  
5.3.1 Mechanisms of ecological impact expression

---

#### Sommario/riassunto

The world's ecosystems are increasingly threatened by human development. Ecological impact assessment (EIA) is used to predict and evaluate the impacts of development on ecosystems and their components, thereby providing the information needed to ensure that ecological issues are given full and proper consideration in development planning. Environmental impact assessment (EIA) has emerged as a key to sustainable development by integrating social, economic and environmental issues in many countries. EIA has a major part to play as a component of EIA but also has other potential applications in

---