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 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;
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 3.6.3 Social organization;
 3.6.4 Population dynamics;
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 3.6.6 Mobility;
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 3.6.8 Interdependencies (linkages);
 3.7 Recommended reading;
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 5: Identifying and predicting impacts;
 5.1 Introduction;
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 5.3 Types of ecological impact
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Sommario/riassunto

The world's ecosystems are increasingly threatened by human development. Ecological impact assessment (EclA) 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. EclA has a major part to play as a component of EIA but also has other potential applications in