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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Contributors -- Preface -- Chapter One. Spatially Explicit Habitat Models for Prairie Grouse -- Chapter Two. Hierarchical Modeling of Lek Habitats of Greater Prairie-Chickens -- Chapter Three. Estimating Lek Occurrence and Density for Sharp-tailed Grouse -- Chapter Four. Home Range Size and Movements of Greater Prairie-Chickens -- Chapter Five. Impacts of Anthropogenic Features on Habitat Use by Lesser Prairie-Chickens -- Chapter Six. Landscape Fragmentation and Non-breeding Greater Sage-Grouse -- Chapter Seven. Natal Dispersal Affects Population Dynamics of Hazel Grouse in Heterogeneous Landscapes -- Chapter Eight. Nesting Success and Resource Selection of Greater Sage-Grouse -- Chapter Nine. Use of Dwarf Sagebrush by Nesting Greater Sage-Grouse -- Chapter Ten. Modeling Nest and Brood Habitats of Greater Sage-Grouse -- Chapter Eleven. Linking Habitat Selection and Brood Success in Greater Sage-Grouse -- Chapter Twelve. Resource Selection During Brood-Rearing by Greater Sage-Grouse -- Chapter Thirteen. Habitat Selection and Brood

Survival of Greater Prairie-Chickens -- Chapter Fourteen. Testosterone Mediates Mating Success in Greater Prairie-Chickens -- Chapter Fifteen. Reproductive Biology of a Southern Population of Greater Prairie-Chickens -- Chapter Sixteen. Regional Variation in Nesting Success of Lesser Prairie-Chickens -- Chapter Seventeen. Mechanisms Underlying Variation in Renesting Ability of Willow Ptarmigan -- Chapter Eighteen. Chick Survival of Greater Prairie-Chickens -- Chapter Nineteen. Human-Mediated Selection on Life-History Traits of Greater Prairie-Chickens -- Chapter Twenty. Demographic Traits of Two Alpine Populations of Rock Ptarmigan -- Chapter Twenty-One. Effects of Climate Change on Nutrition and Genetics of White-tailed Ptarmigan -- Chapter Twenty-Two. Effects of Translocation on the Behavior of Island Ptarmigan -- Chapter Twenty-Three. Hunting Lowers Population Size in Greater Sage-Grouse -- Chapter Twenty-Four. Spatial-Temporal Variation in Survival of Harvested Greater Sage-Grouse -- Chapter Twenty-Five. Adaptive Harvest Management and Harvest Mortality of Greater Prairie-Chickens -- Index -- Studies in Avian Biology

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#### Sommario/riassunto

Grouse-an ecologically important group of birds that include capercaillie, prairie chickens, and ptarmigan-are distributed throughout the forests, grasslands, and tundra of Europe, Asia, and North America. Today, many grouse populations are in decline, and the conservation and management of these charismatic birds is becoming a global concern. This volume summarizes current knowledge of grouse biology in 25 chapters contributed by 80 researchers from field studies around the world. Organized in four sections-Spatial Ecology, Habitat Relationships, Population Biology, and Conservation and Management-the chapters offer important insights into spatial requirements, movements, and demography of grouse. Much of the research employs emerging tools in ecology that span biogeochemistry, molecular genetics, endocrinology, radio-telemetry, and remote sensing. The chapters explore topics including the impacts of climate change, energy development, and harvest, and give new evidence for life-history changes in response to human activities.

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