

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910779442303321
Autore	Walker Lawrence R.
Titolo	Landslide ecology // Lawrence R. Walker, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA, Aaron B. Shiels, USDA National Wildlife Research Center, Hilo, Hawaii, USA [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2013
ISBN	1-107-23265-1 1-139-60955-6 1-139-61141-0 1-139-62443-1 1-139-60824-X 1-139-61513-0 0-511-97868-5 1-283-89932-9 1-139-62071-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiv, 300 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Ecology, biodiversity, and conservation
Classificazione	NAT010000
Disciplina	577.5/8
Soggetti	Landslides Geomorphology Revegetation Colonization (Ecology)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Machine generated contents note: Preface; 1. Introduction; 2. Spatial patterns; 3. Physical causes and consequences; 4. Biological consequences; 5. Biotic interactions and temporal patterns; 6. Living with landslides; 7. Large scales and future directions for landslide ecology; Glossary; References; Index.
Sommario/riassunto	Despite their often dangerous and unpredictable nature, landslides provide fascinating templates for studying how soil organisms, plants and animals respond to such destruction. The emerging field of landslide ecology helps us understand these responses, aiding slope stabilisation and restoration and contributing to the progress made in

geological approaches to landslide prediction and mitigation. Summarising the growing body of literature on the ecological consequences of landslides, this book provides a framework for the promotion of ecological tools in predicting, stabilising, and restoring biodiversity to landslide scars at both local and landscape scales. It explores nutrient cycling; soil development; and how soil organisms disperse, colonise and interact in what is often an inhospitable environment. Recognising the role that these processes play in providing solutions to the problem of unstable slopes, the authors present ecological approaches as useful, economical and resilient supplements to landslide management.
