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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title page; Copyright page; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgements; 1: Lepidoptera and Invertebrate Conservation; Introduction; Biological background; Sources of information; References; 2: The Diversity of Lepidoptera; Introduction; Distinguishing taxa; Drivers of diversity; References; 3: Causes for Concern; Introduction: Historical background; Extinctions and declines; References; 4: Support for Flagship Taxa; Introduction; Community endeavour; Flagships; References; 5: Studying and Sampling Lepidoptera for Conservation; Introduction; Sampling methods; Interpretation for conservation Priorities amongst species Priority for conservation; Species to areas; Critical faunas; Related approaches; References; 6: Population Structures and Dynamics; Introduction: Distinguishing populations; Metapopulation biology; Vulnerability; References; 7: Understanding Habitats; Introduction: The meaning of 'habitat'; Habitat loss; References; 8: Communities and Assemblages; Introduction: Expanding the context; 'Vulnerable groups'; Habitats and landscapes; Assessing changes; Forests; Agriculture; Urbanisation; References; 9: Single Species Studies: Benefits and Limitations; Introduction

Some case histories
The Large blue butterfly, *Maculinea arion*, in England; The Large copper butterfly, *Lycaena dispar*, in England; The Brenton blue butterfly, *Orachrysops niobe*, in South Africa; The Richmond birdwing butterfly, *Ornithoptera richmondia*, in Australia; The Golden sun-moth, *Synemon plana*, in south-eastern Australia; The New Forest burnet moth, *Zygaena viciae*, in Scotland; The Essex emerald moth, *Thetidia smaragdaria maritima*, in England; The Fabulous green sphinx of Kaua'i, *Tinostoma smaragditis*, in Hawai'i; Blackburn's sphinx moth, *Manduca blackburni*, in Hawai'i

Variety of contexts
References; 10: Ex Situ Conservation; Introduction: Contexts and needs; Lepidoptera in captivity; Inbreeding; Pathogens; Translocations and quality control; Assisted colonisation; References; 11: Lepidoptera and Protective Legislation; Introduction; Prohibition of collecting; References; 12: Defining and Alleviating Threats: Recovery Planning; Introduction: The variety of threats to Lepidoptera; Alien species; Diseases; Climate change; Exploitation for human need; Light pollution; Pesticides; Habitat manipulation and management; Grazing; Mowing; Coppicing; Burning
References
13: Assessing Conservation Progress, Outcomes and Prospects; Introduction; Monitoring conservation progress; Indicators; Future priorities and needs; References; Index

Sommario/riassunto

The third in a trilogy of global overviews of conservation of diverse and ecologically important insect groups. The first two were Beetles in Conservation (2010) and Hymenoptera and Conservation (2012). Each has different priorities and emphases that collectively summarise much of the progress and purpose of invertebrate conservation. Much of the foundation of insect conservation has been built on concerns for Lepidoptera, particularly butterflies as the most popular and best studied of all insect groups. The long-accepted worth of butterflies for conservation has led
